

Baking Powder Biscuits

Light as a Feather
By Mrs. Janet McKenzie Hill, Editor of
the Boston Cooking School Magazine

Baking Powder Biscuits made by this recipe are so far ahead of ordinary baking powder biscuits that, if once tried, you will never use any other recipe. Try it the next time you run short of bread. Save this recipe.



K C Baking Powder Biscuits

Three cups flour; 1/2 to 3/4 cup shortening; 3 level teaspoons K C Baking Powder; about 1 cup milk or water; 1 teaspoonful salt.

Sift three times, the flour, salt and baking powder. Work into the flour the shortening, using lard or butter for shortening. Then mix to a very soft dough with the milk. The softer the biscuit enters the oven, the lighter it comes out. Never knead baking powder biscuits; press the dough into shape and roll lightly. Cut in small shapes and take on a sheet or very shallow pan in a hot oven. In placing biscuits in the pans place well apart, not allowing edges to touch. Small biscuits are better than large ones. Large biscuits do not have the proper amount of time to rise and bake.

Have you seen the new K C Cook's Book? It is a most appetizing recipe that simply must be successful every time if the few simple directions are carefully followed. You would gladly pay 50 cents for this valuable book, yet we send it absolutely free upon receipt of the colored certificate packed in every 5-cent box of K C Baking Powder. James M. Co., Chicago. Small cans do not have Cook's Book certificates.

TIMOTHY WOODRUFF GOES HUNTING

New York Statesman Is Enjoying Outing at Carlsbad; News Notes of Pecos Valley City.

(Special Correspondence to the Herald) Carlsbad, N. M., Dec. 12.—Ex-Governor Woodruff of New York has been out in the Gualadulpe mountains hunting. He was accompanied by Captain E. P. Hulse, and Mr. E. H. Hartshorn. They went out in the approved new style of hunting in an automobile. If they had any great success they have kept it a secret and we can only wish that they are feasting on black tail deer, mountain sheep and bear meat.

John Bolton, the postmaster of this place, has served four years tonight and the wish of many of the people here is that he have the place for life. He has a message from Congressman Andrews that his appointment for four years more has been made.

Engineer Reed of the reclamation service is here with other engineers of the service. They are going over the whole project very carefully and will make some very advantageous recommendations for the benefit of the water users. Mr. Reed has almost grown up in this valley and obtained his position by his own efforts and worth. He reports everything in good shape on the Elephant Butte dam and thinks they will get through several years before the time limit. "We have a steam heating plant," said Mr. Reed, "that heats ninety rooms. The cost of this was only \$3,000 and we get coal for \$3 per ton. One man attends to the heating in addition to his other duties. We are prepared to take care of all who come on business or other-

wise. They get a nice room, steam heat, electric lighting, and bath for \$1.00. They can take their meals wherever they choose."

Mrs. Welsh, who has lived here for many years, died last night of pneumonia. She was over seventy years of age and was the mother of three children, all married. Her husband was robbed and murdered in his store at Vaughn several years ago and the store was set on fire and his body partially burned. She was a most estimable woman, and it is with deep grief that the community mourn her death.

Mr. McAllister has been here all winter looking after business interests. He is in the transportation department at Panama, and will soon return to his duties. He speaks well of the great work being done there, and while he is loth to leave this land of sunshine and plenty he is anxious to get back in the grind at Panama.

WATER USERS CONFER WITH U. S. OFFICIALS

Roswell, N. M., Dec. 12.—Sixteen directors and shareholders of the Rio Hondo Reservoir Water Users' association met at the Commercial club Saturday afternoon at 2:10 for a conference with representatives of the United States reclamation service. The engineers arrived this morning in the party being W. M. Reed of El Paso, district engineer, and Luis C. Hill of Phoenix, supervising engineer. With them on this trip but not connected with this proposition is F. Teichman, of El Paso, designing engineer. After consultation with the local water users the engineers will make report and recommendations to the department of the interior, in reference to the building of the 14-mile canal from the Diamond A ranch to the first head-gate of the project.

The meeting Saturday afternoon first discussed the matter of the adjudication of the water rights on the upper Hondo. In this it was decided that the best thing to do is to bring suit against all the water users on the upper river and then to get by peaceful negotiation, all parties to a cessation in conserving the water. This would contribute more water to the proposed canal.

The engineers suggested that the project, excluding the reservoir, be opened in a rental basis, after the building of the cemented canal and that this canal extend down to the lowest head-gate; that the reservoir be cut out of the project if it was found to be unnecessary and that the money paid in as rental fees be applied on the cost of the canal and laterals and that the cost of the reservoir be taken out of consideration in the deal. This suggestion proved popular with all directors who expressed themselves.

The meeting closed with a feeling on the part of the water users that the money for the building of the cemented canal will soon be forthcoming and that the work will be started without much delay.

CATARH CAN NOT BE CURED WITH LOCAL APPLICATIONS. As they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

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Scene from the Clansman.



CANAL IS BIGGEST THING YET, SAYS ALBUQUERQUEAN

Daniel Scruggs, Former Resident of This City, Returns from Panama Where He Has Been for Six Years.

Daniel Scruggs, a former resident of Albuquerque, returned yesterday morning from the Isthmus of Panama, where he has been for the past six years as the representative of the Singer Sewing Machine company.

Mr. Scruggs talked very interestingly of the Panama canal, which he calls the biggest thing in the world. He also stated a belief that the canal waterway would be completed by Jan. 1, 1915, as required by the government schedule.

"The canal is undoubtedly the greatest enterprise ever undertaken by man anywhere on the globe," he said, "and is a monument to American ingenuity as well as to American progressiveness."

"There still remain to be excavated from the original canal plan, about 44 million cubic yards, including the work done by the French which will be valuable for use in the canal as planned by Americans. There are to be 12 pairs of locks, and the canal when completed will measure 50 miles from deep water to deep water, though the actual length, shore to shore, will be 10 miles less."

"At the narrowest point the canal will be 300 feet wide at the bottom. This is in the famous Culebra cut. In the locks, the canal will be 110 feet wide, but as the ships passing through the locks will be towed through by electric locomotives, this will be simple. Two locomotives will grasp the ship from the stern and two at the bow. The forward pair will do the actual towing, the others only keeping the vessel straight in the lock. Vessels 1,000 feet in length can be accommodated in the locks."

"It will take 10 to 12 hours, if the engineer's figures are correct, for a vessel to pass through the canal. Three hours of this will be spent in the locks. There are 5,000 Americans employed in the canal work and about 35,000 men in all at work. There will be 5,000,000 cubic yards of concrete used in its construction and the estimated cost, including that of the relocated Panama railroad, will total nearly \$400,000,000. That is some money."

"Electric power for towing steamers through, for opening and closing the lock gates and for doing all the odd jobs around the canal will be furnished by turbines, run by the head of the water at Gatun lake a sheet of water which will be 164 square miles in area when the canal is completed, some of it artificially impounded in a valley. Water for running the locks will be furnished from this. As the rains are very heavy down there it will be necessary only to impound water in storage for three or four months in the year."

"The canal force has had considerable trouble from landslides, of which there are 21 in all along the canal route. It is estimated that 5,000,000 yards of earth and rock have been removed on account of these, with 3,000,000 feet still in motion which must be cared for. All earth, both from the slides and in excavation is handled by steam shovels and cranes with grab buckets, and trains of flat or dump cars. The biggest day's work at excavating was that of March 11, 1911, when on the central division of the canal, 127,742 tons of earth were removed."

"To care for the employees at work, there is a large commissary department, which daily handles trains of supplies along the Isthmian railroad, and operates continuously large plants at Cristobal, making ice, bread, ice cream and other necessities, as well as doing laundry, coffee roasting and other things. There is a hotel at Ancon, and a number of messes, where food is sold very cheaply to government employees. For supplies, about \$60,000 is expended every month."

"Both ends of the canal will be protected by breakwaters. That at the Colon harbor is to be a little more than two miles long when completed, and will afford a safe harbor and also protect the mouth of the canal from being clogged with silt. The one on the other side will be about a mile longer and very much wider,

extending as wide as 8,000. All the material for it comes from the Culebra cut.

"All together, it is quite an undertaking."

Mr. Scruggs will remain in the city for some time, calling on friends, and renewing old acquaintances.

"PRIAR LANDS SHOULD BE SOLD," GEN EDWARDS

Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs Makes Recommendation in Annual Report; Industrial Work Needs Encouragement.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Declaring that unless the prior lands in the Philippine islands are speedily disposed of they will become a heavy financial drain on the Philippine government, General Clarence R. Edwards, chief of the bureau of insular affairs, in his annual report recommends that those lands be sold, and in such areas as the interests of all concerned demands.

After a committee of congress became divided as to the legality of selling the prior lands in larger areas than authorized by law in the case of the public lands of the islands the secretary of war advised that no more of the lands be sold in the excess of the limits fixed for public lands.

The crying need in the Philippines, according to the report, is encouragement to industrial development. "These lands when uncultivated," says his report, "if disposed of, as suggested, may to this extent afford some such encouragement to capital without in any way promoting exploitation of the islands for the benefit of American or other capitalists."

The Porto Rico bill is now without any national status as an individual. Traveling abroad he is a man without a country. Both as a practical and sentimental matter this has been for many years a cause of political agitation and unrest in Porto Rico, and is the fundamental argument of our large credits abroad, and the fact that currency will return freely from the interior after the middle of January. A temporary stiffening of rates incidental to preparation for interest and dividend payments of January first need cause no surprise. Investment demands will be pretty sure to improve early in the new year. There is no doubt that large sums of idle money are awaiting employment and have been simply holding back for better terms. Owing to the high cost of living, the investor is seeking larger returns, and is really in a position to insist upon better terms. The most favorite form of investment just now is either bonds or short-term notes, and it is estimated that a large amount of the latter could be placed with little difficulty. There is also a continued demand for municipal issues in some of the financial centers. It is about time that the January investment demand made itself apparent, as shrewd buyers often make their selections in December in anticipation of the January disbursements. The purchase of Ontario & Western by New York Central strengthens the belief that the latter is contemplating a large issue of bonds or notes.

SENTIMENT IS BEARISH FOR THE TIME BEING

New York, Dec. 12.—For the time being the sentiment of the street has turned bearish and prices generally have receded, largely due to recent extensive profit-taking and bear attacks. The unfavorable feature which led this movement was the collapse in the Wabash shares, the worst of which has probably been seen now that plans are under way for the reorganization of the Wabash Railroad company. The opening of congress naturally induced more or less hesitation. This was not so much due to any discouraging features as to the absence of stimulating developments. The president's various messages contained nothing new, simply reiterating his well known position on public questions. A great deal of interest centers about the report of the Hadley railroad commission, which it is hoped will be thoroughly conservative and entirely free of disturbing suggestions. If chessiness exists anywhere it is in the attitude of congress. In all probability this being a presidential year there will be a superabundance of political maneuvering. Many real and threatening measures will very probably be introduced purely for political effect. Timid souls, of course, will tremble. The majority in the house represents one side in politics and the senate the other side, so that reasonable adjustment can be expected through President Taft, who has opinions of his own upon the questions of the day; also abundant courage to veto any radical or destructive legislation. Therefore, it is unnecessary to be unduly alarmed as to what congress really will do. Far more harm is likely to come from what congress will not do. There is

and animal products of \$225,000,000. There is continued activity in the iron trade which, as stated some weeks ago in these columns, has turned a corner for the better. The demand has been so insistent for railroad equipment that former prices are already in sight. Much larger sales of pig iron are reported.

In the foreign situation there is no change. Minor signs of friction between European governments are still apparent, but the situation over there is much more satisfactory than three months ago when the Moroccan complication imposed such a serious strain on financial circles. Foreign financial markets have shown some disappointment at the president's message on trusts and the disposition of congress to keep up its attacks on capital, but Europe is very often apt to take such affairs more seriously than they are considered here at home. Our legislators are awakening to the fact that the country is tired to death of political agitation and attacks on business. Conditions do not favor any additional serious dealing in the market. There are no reasons for extreme movements in either direction, but conditions favor a fluctuating market within moderate limitations.

WHO WANTS JOB OF DIGGING UP DYNAMITE?

(Roswell Morning News.) Who wants to dig up the eighty-five pounds of dynamite buried out at Seventy and Lea?

To find out was why a called meeting of the city council was held Friday morning, and nothing definite was settled about it and if there should happen to come up a thunderstorm or earthquake tonight, the town would awaken with a loud jar under them out in that section where the high explosive is buried.

Upon invitation of Mayor Veal and the city council a few weeks ago the Du Pont people sent their expert representatives down this way to make some free demonstrations, and as the city wanted a bend in the river straightened they consented to make their city demonstration at the point above mentioned without any expense to the city. After the series had been set Thursday, property owners down that way kicked and the Du Pont experts were ordered not to proceed.

At the meeting Friday morning, Roland Harwell, the representative of the Du Pont people, showed the city council what an expense his company had been put to, and the injustice they had created by refusing the demonstration.

Alderman George L. Wyllys presided at the meeting of the council. Upon suggestion of the council he appointed Alderman J. Q. Cummins, J. C. Davis and W. A. Bryant a committee with power to act in the matter. This committee will make a survey of the grounds and the surrounding territory this morning and the demonstration may be made this afternoon.

SKETCH OF "THE CLANSMAN."

Here is the Famous Story Whose Performance Draws Such Crowds. Here is in brief the story of "The Clansman," the celebrated White Supremacy play, a revival of which will appear at the Elks' opera house on December 16.

The first act is laid in front of the home of Dr. Cameron, a white aristocrat, in Piedmont, S. C., in 1867. The scene is alive with picturesque crowds of a typical southern town, among which two parties are strongly defined, that is, the carpetbaggers and their negro tools who have set up a reconstructed government, and the southern whites who are deprived of the right to vote and are at the mercy of their former serfs. Dr. Cameron's son Ben has been nursed to health by a northern girl, Elsie Stoneman, and has fallen in love with her. Austin Stoneman, a stern old radical allows Ben to marry Elsie, if the young man will take sides against his friends and neighbors. Ben Cameron refuses. Instead he tears down the proclamation of the Federal general commanding

CONSTIPATION

MAY BE PERMANENTLY OVERCOME BY PROPER PERSONAL EFFORTS, WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE ONE TRULY BENEFICIAL LAXATIVE—SYRUP OF FIGS AND ELIXIR OF SENNA, WHICH ENABLES ONE TO FORM REGULAR HABITS DAILY, SO THAT ASSISTANCE TO NATURE MAY BE GRADUALLY DISPENSED WITH WHEN NO LONGER NEEDED, AS THE BEST OF REMEDIES, WHEN REQUIRED, ARE TO ASSIST NATURE AND NOT TO SUPPLANT THE NATURAL FUNCTIONS, WHICH MUST DEPEND ULTIMATELY UPON PROPER NOURISHMENT, PROPER EFFORTS AND RIGHT LIVING GENERALLY.

To get its beneficial effects, ALWAYS BUY THE GENUINE, SYRUP OF FIGS AND ELIXIR OF SENNA MANUFACTURED BY THE

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social equality and permitting the inter-marriage of blacks and whites.

In the second act the Cameron homestead is auctioned off for unpaid taxes and Elsie Stoneman buys it in. The Camerons consult with General Nathan Bedford Forrest, the great Confederate cavalry commander, who advises the organization of the secret Ku Klux Klan. The weakling white governor of the state comes on the scene and starts high-handed proceedings, arresting both the doctor and Ben.

The first scene of the third act shows the garden of the Cameron place near sunset. Elsie learns that Ben is the leader of the Ku Klux, the organization denounced by her father, and the lovers part sorrowfully. The scene ends with the alarm over the absence of Little Flora, Ben's sister, who has been having a birthday party, and the finding of her drowned body in the river. "The Clansman" mounted and armed, dash across the scene at full gallop to help the Camerons, if possible, discover and punish Little Flora's murderer. In the next scene these highly ghostly horsemen assemble at midnight in their mountain cave, where they perform their weird rites and after extorting a hypnotic confession from the murderer sentence him to death.

The last act of "The Clansman" takes place in the library of Elias Lynch, the mulatto lieutenant-governor of the state. Lynch has forced the governor, William Pitt Shrimp to resign his authority to him, and with Austin Stoneman out of the way he causes Ben Cameron to be condemned to be shot by drumhead court martial. Then Elsie Stoneman, who has refused to testify against Ben and has avowed her love for him, begs Lynch to save the boy. With ingenuity he says he will do so only on condition that she marry him (Lynch). The girl faints. Returning, Austin Stoneman enters and learns of Lynch's proposal. Mad with grief, he tries first to kill the mulatto and then himself. Lynch sends for a negro chaplain to perform the marriage ceremony. At this moment the Ku Klux burst in the door and headed by Ben Cameron, whom they have rescued from the military, get the drop on Elias Lynch and save the old man and his daughter, Elsie falling into Ben Cameron's arms. Stoneman reports of his effort to convert the south into a HAYTI or Santa Domingo and goes back to Washington to undo the terrible mischief he has wrought.

EVERYONE SHOULD SEE IT. "The Lion and the Mouse" is so faithful a picture of domestic life in certain circles that it ranks as the one truly great American drama.

Try a Herald Want Ad. It will bring results.

Elks' Theater, 16 Saturday, Dec. 16

Thomas Dixon's Masterpiece



The Clansman

A Story of the Southlands

From his two famous novels, "The Leopard's Spots" and "The Clansman."

Two Car Loads Scenery

Wonderful Effects! Troop of Cavalry Horses.

POSITIVELY THE LAST TOUR OF THIS GREAT PLAY.

Seats on Sale at Matson's Thursday, 9 a. m.

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Moreover, Albuquerque merchants are making it worth while to shop this week. Watch their ads in the Herald, and you'll see that they are offering special facilities to early buyers.